

3 February

Haslemere Urban District

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1 9 5 2

Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector

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Haslemere Urban District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

*MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Visiting Nurse:

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

JAMES J. SHIRLEY, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

A. R. PRUE, A.R.San.I.

Rodent Operative:

G. F. HALL.

Health Department: Clerical Staff:

*Chief Clerk, C. B. STUART.

*N. C. BELLAMY.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Sanitary Inspectors' Department:

Miss J. A. ROTHWELL.

*Also acts in similar capacity for the Guildford Rural District and Hambledon Rural District.

Haslemere Urban District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.

September, 1953.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Haslemere Urban
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1952.

There is very little difference in the statistics for 1952 as compared with those for 1951: the population is estimated to be 120 less, whilst there was only 1 more birth than last year. There were 15 less deaths. The Birth and Death Rates, at 14.25 and 10.56 per 1,000 respectively, compare favourably with the national figures: a Birth Rate for England and Wales of 15.3 per 1,000, and a Death Rate of 11.3 per 1,000. As to the causes of death, heart diseases still form the most important group, but there has been a slight drop in the cancer deaths since 1951.

In general, the District has enjoyed good health. There has been much less infectious disease, particularly measles and whooping cough, than in 1951, and altogether one may feel satisfied at Haslemere's health record.

Only 3 cases of poliomyelitis occurred, and all of these were of a mild nature. This was perhaps fortunate, as the facilities for hospital treatment of these cases during the acute stage are by no means all that could be desired, and the long distances from Haslemere to suitable hospitals arouse grave doubts as to the advisability of moving every patient during the acute stage. It seems desirable that special hospitals should be equipped to receive poliomyelitis cases, with a resident medical staff as well as necessary apparatus and preparation for artificial respiration.

Good progress has been made with housing. The sewerage scheme for Hindhead, and adjoining areas of the Hambledon Rural District, seems to be ill-fated, for still no progress has been possible. Suggested sites for the disposal works have proved unacceptable, but efforts to find a suitable site are continuing and it is hoped to solve the problem in the not-too-distant future.

I thank the Council for their continued friendly support and co-operation, and all members of the staff for their ever-willing help.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY

	1952	1951
Area in Acres	5,751	5,751
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	11,810	11,930
Number of Inhabited Houses (December) according to Rate Books (including shop dwellings)	3,238	3,172
Rateable Value as at April 1st, 1952	£137,111	£136,247
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	£558	£549
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	170	169
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	14.39	14.16
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	14.25	14.02
Number of Still Births	2	2
Number of Deaths	145	160
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	12.28	13.41
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	10.56	11.53
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	25	9
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	2	3
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	11.76	17.75
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.25
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.42	0.42
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.42	0.42
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.00
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox; Whooping-cough, Measles; Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea; Diphtheria; Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.00
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.17	0.08
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.86	2.09
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.98	3.77
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population	0.08	0.42

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:			
Legitimate	79	89	168
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)			14.39
1951			14.16
For the five years, 1947 to 1951 ...			16.95
Still Births:			
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate		1	1
Rate per 1,000 total births			11.63
1951			11.83
Deaths (net)	55	90	145
1951	77	83	160
Death-Rate			12.28
Death-Rate, 1951			13.41
For the five years, 1947 to 1951 ...			12.67
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion			Nil
1951			Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births			0.00
Deaths of Infants under one year of age ...	2	—	2
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age ...	1	—	1
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births ...			11.76
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			1.19
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			0.00

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1951 and 1952.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Haslemere								
U.D.—Crude	14.39	14.16	12.28	13.41	11.76	17.75	0.00	0.00
Comp.	14.25	14.02	10.56	11.53	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	15.3	15.5	11.3	12.5	27.6	29.6	—	—

The Table on page 11 shows the birth-rate, death-rates, and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1952 in respect of England and Wales, London, and the Haslemere Urban District.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4
" " lung, bronchus	1	2	3
" " breast	—	4	4
" " uterus	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	9	11
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	9	22	31
Coronary disease, angina	7	13	20
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	1	4
Other heart disease	10	13	23
Other circulatory disease	5	1	6
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	3	5
Bronchitis	2	3	5
Other disease of respiratory system ...	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	3	8	11
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	—	2	2
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS	55	90	145

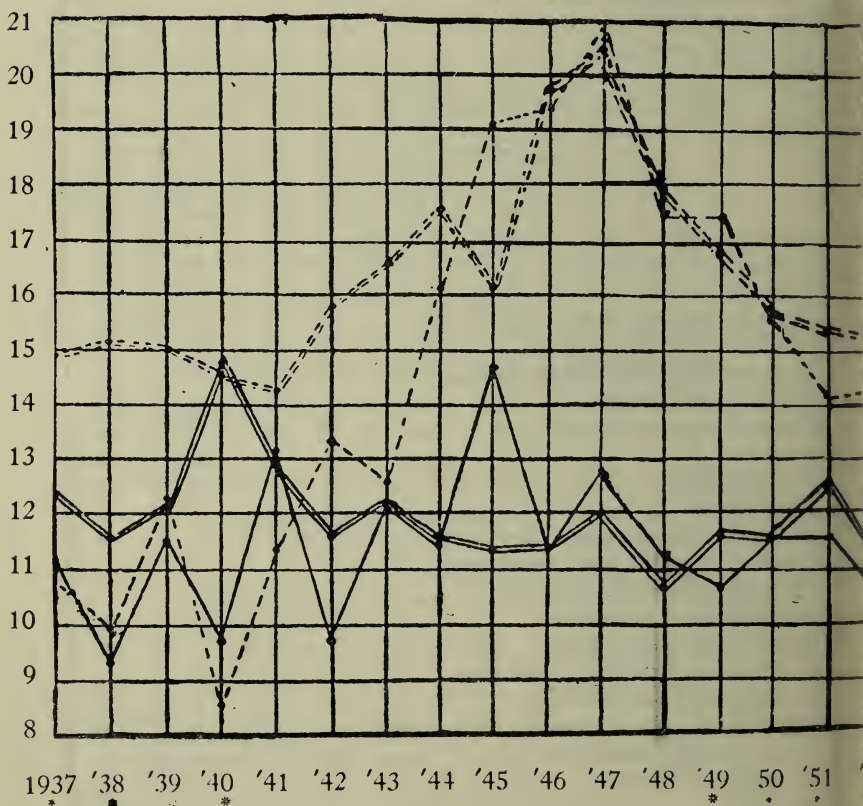
GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

Births 1937-38 1938-39 1939-40 1940-41 1941-42 1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51
 Deaths 1937-38 1938-39 1939-40 1940-41 1941-42 1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51

Haslemere U.D.

England and Wales.

*=Haslemere Urban District Death Rate (and Birth Rate from 1951), after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.



BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1952.

	RATES PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS		RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Still Births	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales ...	15.3	0.35	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.47	22.6	1.1	27.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	16.9	0.43	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.04	—	0.01	0.52	24.6	1.3	31.2
160 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	—	0.00	0.43	23.0	0.5	25.8
London	17.6	0.34	12.6	—	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.05	—	0.01	0.58	19.2	0.7	23.8
Haslemere U.D. ...	14.2*	0.17	10.6*	—	—	—	0.17	—	—	—	0.42	11.6	—	11.8

*After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations.—All routine examinations (of swabs, etc.) are carried out at the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

Public Health Laboratory Service.—This service is made use of only for special investigations, particularly in institutions. It is always available for advice, and the assistance given is greatly appreciated. Much special investigation in connection with ice-cream was carried out at the Epsom Laboratory during the latter part of the year.

Milk Analysis.—157 samples of milk were examined during the year by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., examined 48 samples during 1952.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(i) Ambulances available for Accident Cases and cases of a Non-Infectious character.

Address of Ambulance Station	No. of Ambulances	Tele- phone No.
Council Depot, Sicklemill, Haslemere.	2	Haslemere 1212

(ii) Ambulances available for cases of Infectious Disease:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Tele- phone No.
Farnham Group Hos- pital Management Committee.	1	1 at Green Lane Hos- pital, Farnham, only.	Farnham 6015

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 4 Midwives practising in the Urban District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes:

Haslemere	2	Hindhead ...	2
			plus 3 part-time.

District Nurses.—5 District Nurses serve the District. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association.

Health Visitors.—There are 2 County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical, Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Services:

- (a) Hindhead.
- (b) Shottermill, Haslemere.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Centres within the District are as set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Haslemere ...	Quedley, Vicarage Lane, Haslemere.	Every Tuesday Eye & Dental— by appointment.
Hindhead (Beacon Hill)	Congregational Chapel Rooms, Hindhead.	Fridays (2nd & 4th)

A Centre for distribution of orange juice, dried milk, etc., is held at Pitfold House Cottage every Wednesday from 2 to 4 p.m., for the benefit of residents at Woolmer Hill Housing Estate. The District Nurse is in attendance.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—No Ante-Natal Clinic is now held in Haslemere. All cases are referred to the Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, which functions each Monday and Thursday at 1.30 p.m. The Booking Clinic is held on Mondays and Fridays at 10 a.m. at the same Hospital.

Chest Clinics.

Dispensary	Address	Day & Time for Attendance
Guildford ...	Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford.	Mondays, 1.30-4 p.m. Wednesdays, 1.30-4 p.m. Fridays, 9.30-12 noon.
Milford ...	Milford Sanatorium.	Fridays (1st & 3rd), 2-6 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows:

Mondays (Females)	.	.	...	...	...	3-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	...	...	...	...	...	9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	...	...	...	...	...	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	...	...	...	...	...	5-7 p.m.
Saturdays (Males)	...	...	...	...	...	9.30-11 a.m.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at Queen's District Nursing Home, Stoughton Road, Guildford, is held every 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Wednesday in the month at 2-4 p.m.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the Haslemere Urban District are:—

General: Haslemere and District Hospital, Haslemere, 68 beds, 14 maternity beds.

Infectious Disease: Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 50 beds.

MORTUARIES.

The Council maintains a mortuary at Sicklemill. The number of bodies received there during 1952 was 4.

Post-mortem facilities are available at the Haslemere Hospital.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD: Sec. 50 of National Assistance Act, 1948.

Two cases were dealt with under this Section during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47, and Care of the Aged.

No action was necessary under this Section of the Act. The Health Department Visiting Nurse pays periodical visits to old people under our purview.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

In accordance with the established routine, samples from the two public supplies have been analysed at regular intervals throughout the year. The results have been consistently satisfactory.

It has not been necessary to bring into use the supplementary spring of the **Haslemere Council's supply**. The lining process to counteract the slight acidity of this supply has continued, and on the whole works satisfactorily.

The friendly exchange of water analyses with the **Wey Valley Water Company** continues. They sample all the sources of supply more frequently than we do.

The following table gives details of the water supplies in the District:

Total number of dwellings in the District	3,238
Total number of dwellings in the District with main water supply, internal	3,223
Total number of dwellings in the District with main water supply, external	2
Total number supplied from wells, rain water, etc.	13

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Shottermill Sewage Disposal Works. The experiment referred to last year, of recirculating the effluent, was put into effect, and proved satisfactory. Plans for more permanent installation of pumps and piping have since been approved, and will be carried out during 1953.

Grayswood Sewage Works. The effluent from this works has continued satisfactory.

Hindhead, Tilford and Elstead Scheme. Unfortunately no progress has been made with this scheme. A further site was suggested for the disposal works, but official approval could not be obtained. Efforts to find a suitable site have continued, and it is hoped that the latest suggested will overcome all objections. The special difficulties of this scheme are fully appreciated, but the urgency of the need makes it imperative that it should be implemented as soon as possible.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The cesspool emptying service has continued satisfactorily.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

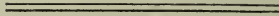
The service has continued satisfactorily, the refuse tip being well maintained.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The number of observations for smoke or fume nuisances made during the year was 95. In no case was a nuisance found.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No cases of infestation were reported to us during the year.



HOUSING

Following are some details of the housing position as at 31st December, 1952:—

No. of houses requisitioned	...	...	...	...	26
No. of family units rehoused in the above	...	...	...	...	117
Temporary houses (pre-fab.)	...	...	...	...	100
Houses built during 1952:					
2-bedroomed houses	...	...	...	...	8
3-bedroomed houses	...	...	...	...	12
2-bedroomed flats	...	...	...	...	10
No. of houses and flats under construction at 31.12.52.					90

Haslemere is more fortunate than most areas in that the housing problem is not so acute: there has been an acceleration in the rate of building, and not all applications for rehousing are accepted. Unfortunately the latter point means that there are at times urgent cases which are not on the housing list. The number of applicants on the list at 31st December was 145.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	398
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose							810
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose							403
(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation							35

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	38
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | ... | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | — |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | | | | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

Due to the strained post-war housing conditions in the District, this standard of overcrowding had to be ignored.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

Details of milk supplies are given in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

ICE CREAM.

Samples are taken regularly of all ice creams on sale in the District. A series of unsatisfactory analyses were received in the case of one producer outside our District, coliform organisms and faecal coli being frequently present. The question was taken up with the manufacturers, and it is hoped that our complaints will result in the discovery of the fault in manufacture. Unfortunately there is still no statutory standard of cleanliness for ice cream, since it has so far proved impossible to devise suitable, simple and dependable tests of bacterial purity. Presumably the presence of faecal coli does suggest human contamination after the pasteurisation of the mix, and therefore indicates the risk of human infections being conveyed into the ice cream.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information in the table below showing the number of samples analysed and action taken in respect of the District.

RETURN OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total		
Milk	40	6	46	6	1	7	—	—
Gooseberries, tinned	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Loganberries, tinned	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	40	8	48	6	1	7	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1952 was only 42, as compared with 149 for the previous year. The decrease is due mainly to the notifications of measles and whooping cough. Many more notifications of these diseases are received than formerly, no doubt due to the fact that, since it is no longer necessary to pay private doctors for attendance, they are called in for these diseases much more than in the past. Since Measles recurs in epidemic form every other year, the number in 1953 may be expected to be larger again.

The following table gives details of cases notified :

Disease	1952	1951
Scarlet Fever	2	2
Acute Pneumonia	—	1
Poliomyelitis	3	5
Food Poisoning	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	3
Erysipelas	1	—
Measles	30	87
Whooping-cough	6	37
Sonne Dysentery	—	14
Totals	42	149

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Measles	Erysipelas	Acute Poliomyelitis	TOTAL
Farnham (Green Lane) Hospital	—	1	2	1	2	6
Royal Surrey County Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haslemere Hospital	1	—	—	—	—	1
At Home	1	5	28	—	1	35
Totals	2	6	30	1	3	42

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1952. AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.								Cases Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths	
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50			50-60	60 and Over
Measles	30	—	8	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping cough	6	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals	42	1	10	26	3	1	—	—	—	—	7	—

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis), 1952.

WARD BY WARD

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Wards					Total
	Haslemere	Hindhead	Shottermill	Grayswood		
Whooping-cough ...	2	1	2	1	6	
Measles ...	1	24	3	2	30	
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	1	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	—	—	2	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2	1	—	—	3	
Totals ...	7	27	5	3	42	

POLIOMYELITIS.

Of the three cases notified, one was 7 years of age, one 10, and the third 15. All three cases were non-paralytic and were very mild in character, removal to hospital being considered necessary only in two cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 1952 no cases of diphtheria were notified in the Haslemere Urban District, so completing 5 years without a single case of this disease.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

School Children.—The Immunisation State in the Maintained Schools is excellent, and continues to rise, the percentage being higher this year than in the previous year. 10 School Sessions were held during the year.

No child is included among those counted as “immunised” unless two primary injections have been given or he has received a re-immunising dose **within the preceding 5 years.**

The percentages of children immunised yearly during the past 6 years are shown below:—

1947	...	...	...	...	...	86.38
1948	...	...	...	...	...	91.75
1949	...	...	...	...	...	92.56
1950	...	...	...	...	...	92.92
1951	...	...	...	...	...	95.66
1952	...	...	...	...	...	96.66

Immunisation of Pre-School Children.—The percentages of children under 5 years of age immunised during the last 6 years are shown in the following table:—

1947	...	...	...	...	...	50.33
1948	...	...	...	...	...	50.67
1949	...	...	...	...	...	65.99
1950	...	...	...	...	...	74.59
1951	...	...	...	...	...	50.34
1952	...	...	...	...	...	47.45

Although more home visits were made during the year by the Public Health Department to immunise children in their homes, the percentage is apparently lower than in 1951. This is due to the lower number of notifications from private doctors and Welfare Centres.

The Home Visiting Scheme for Pre-School Children.—Parents who for various domestic reasons cannot visit their private doctors or the Welfare Centre are visited in their homes by appointment. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and vaccination

against smallpox are offered. The number of requests for this service continues to increase, so much so that with the introduction of whooping cough immunisation in October, 1952, the work became quite overwhelming.

64 treatments against diphtheria and whooping cough were given in the homes during 1952 by Dr. Pollock. (Home visits for vaccination will be found in the section below). Details are as follows:—

Diphtheria Immunisation			Whooping Cough Immunisation		
First injections	...	22	First injections	...	8
Second injections	...	22	Second injections	...	8
			Third injections	...	4

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Since this scheme was launched in October, 1952, the response has been very gratifying. Whooping cough immunisation is commenced at the fourth month, or as soon as possible afterwards, 3 injections at monthly intervals being required. It is hoped that as the percentage of children immunised against whooping cough increases, the incidence of whooping cough in children under 12 months will at once commence and continue to fall. The results of this immunisation will be carefully watched.

Re-immunisation may be carried out after an interval of 3 years where this is requested.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination is offered to all children at the same time as diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation, and is performed also in the home if this is desired. The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in the District during 1952:—

Age at Date of Vaccination	Number of persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated					Total
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
Number Vaccinated ...	110	3	3	10	12	138
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	2	5	40	47

All the above were carried out by general practitioners with the exception of 9 primary vaccinations carried out by this department, and 27 reported from Welfare Centres.

In all 17 vaccinations were performed in the homes by Dr. Pollock.

No cases of illness or other complications arising out of vaccination were specially reported during the year.

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE

	Immunised 1/1/52 to 31/12/52	Immunised prior to 1/1/52	Estimated Population under 5 years	Percentage Immunised
1952	124	378	1,058 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1952)	47.45
1951	158	358	1,025 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1951)	50.34

CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS

(Treatment carried out by Public Health Department)

	Immunised 1/1/52 to 31/12/52	Re- Immunised 1/1/52 to 31/12/52	Immunised prior to 1/1/52 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Per- centage Immu- nised
1952	35	276	1,037	1,109 (S.C.C. Schools) 2,026 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1952)	96.66 81.10
1951	23	165	1,035	1,107 (S.C.C. Schools) 2,013 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1951)	95.66 79.23

IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

(Information obtained from Principals of 10 Private Schools out of
15 circularised)

No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
587	571	97.27

IMMUNISATION STATE, BY SCHOOLS, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

School	Children attending school.			Treatment carried out during 1952			Percentage of children immunised
	Total	No. immunised.	No. not immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-imm.	
Grayswood C. of E. ...	83	80	3	1	5	9	96.38
Haslemere C. of E. Infants	99	97	2	11	13	29	97.98
Haslemere C. of E. Senior ...	245	236	9	13	10	57	96.33
Hindhead County Primary	217	207	10	4	4	39	95.39
Shottermill County Primary.	348	338	10	—	1	79	97.13
ditto (Infants)	117	114	3	4	2	63	97.44
TOTALS ...	1,109	1,072	37	33	35	276	96.66

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Visiting Nurse:

School Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	13
Under 5 years—immunisation visits	...	...	...	189
Tuberculosis Visits	...	...	...	5
Vaccination Visits	...	...	...	17
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	20
				<hr/> 248 <hr/>

A number of visits were paid to a Children's Nursery for the treatment of scabies affecting many of the inmates.

SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

The Table below shows the number of children absent from school suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any infectious or contagious disease, including contacts with cases of infectious disease.

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1952.

School.	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet Fever	Measles	German Measles	Chicken-pox	Whooping-cough	Mumps	Totals
Hindhead County P.	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
Haslemere C. of E. (Infants)	1	—	5	—	—	—	2	8
Haslemere C. of E. (Senior)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shottermill... ..	—	—	—	1	28	1	7	37
Grayswood C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	1	—	9	1	28	2	10	46

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 109 cases on the Register at the end of 1952, namely, 52 male and 57 female.

The following table summarises the Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December, for the last twelve years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1941	22	45	14	17	98
1942	20	52	16	17	105
1943	25	51	16	16	108
1944	25	58	18	16	117
1945	27	61	20	15	123
1946	30	58	18	14	120
1947	30	60	18	14	122
1948	35	62	18	13	128
1949	37	40	16	13	106
1950	38	47	15	13	113
1951	39	44	15	12	110
1952	37	45	15	12	109

The table on page 30 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods—pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 12 years:

Year	New Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1941	32	2.45	6	0.45
1942	18	1.35	4	0.30
1943	16	1.25	7	0.55
1944	20	1.69	9	0.76
1945	22	1.82	4	0.36
1946	15	1.35	6	0.54
1947	8	0.74	5	0.44
1948	6	0.55	1	0.09
1949	5	0.42	12	1.01
1950	4	0.33	4	0.33
1951	7	0.59	3	0.25
1952	4	0.34	2	0.17

The 4 new cases (primary) entered on the Register in 1952 were distributed in the following wards:

Hindhead 1 Haslemere 3

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS PLACED UPON THE REGISTER.

1948 to 1952.

Age Group	1948				1949				1950				1951				1952				Totals				Grand Totals M F	
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15-25	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	1	2	6	4	-	
25-35	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	1	3	3	-	
35-45	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	
45-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
55-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
65 and over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals	3	1	-	2	2	2	-	1	2	1	-	1	6	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	14	7	1	4	15	11

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1952

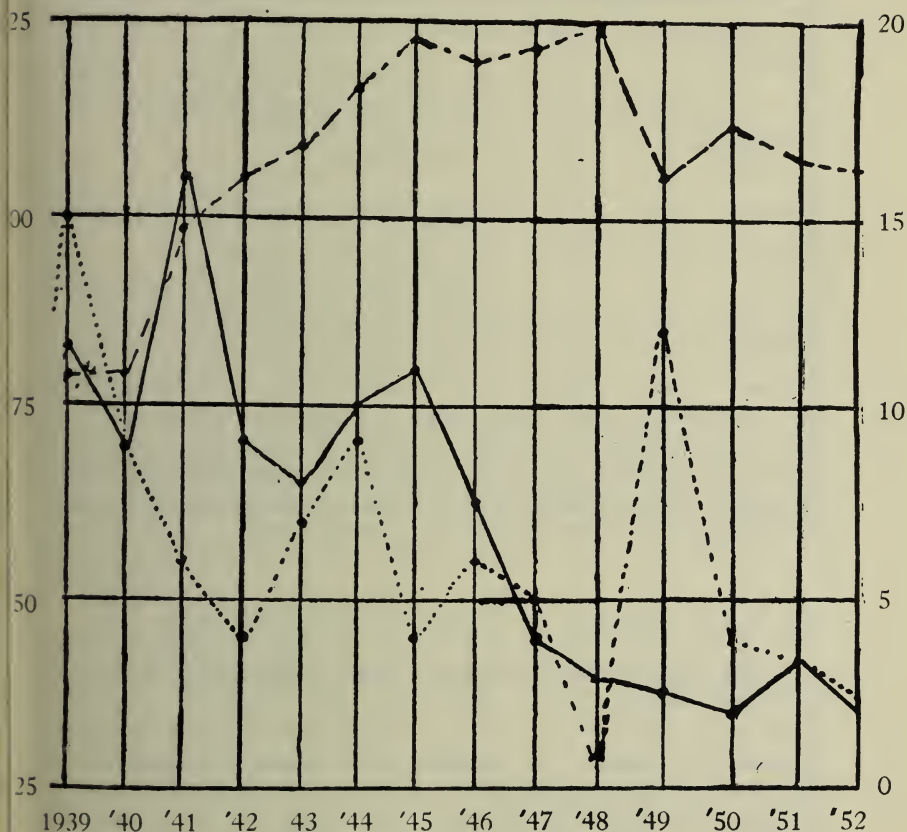
Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths†			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
Registrar-General's Figures					1	1	—	—

*4 of these were primary notifications, 1 was a person from another area who had come to reside in the Haslemere Urban District during the year, and 1 was a posthumous notification, making a total of 6.

†The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 1 to 2.

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (0 to 35)
Deaths From Tuberculosis (0 to 20)
Numbers on Register of notified cases (25 to 125)



CANCER.

There were 22 deaths from malignant disease during 1952: 5 male and 17 female.

The age incidence of these persons is shown in the table below.

DEATHS FROM CANCER

SITE	40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1952	1951
Alimentary Canal	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	4	4	8	11
Breast	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Liver	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	6	7	3
1952	1	4	—	4	2	6	1	—	1	3	5	17	22	—
1951	—	2	3	1	1	3	4	7	2	2	10	15	—	25

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last twelve years.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1941	12	12	24	1.78
1942	13	7	20	1.50
1943	13	18	31	2.42
1944	18	13	31	2.63
1945	11	19	30	2.60
1946	11	13	24	2.15
1947	12	15	27	2.40
1948	13	14	27	2.26
1949	6	14	20	1.67
1950	11	13	24	1.98
1951	10	15	25	2.09
1952	5	17	22	1.86

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

HALF MOON HOUSE,
HIGH STREET,
HASLEMERE,
SURREY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Haslemere
Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my twentieth report on the work carried out by the Department.

Food supervision has been energetically applied again this year and considerable sampling of milk and ice cream has been undertaken.

We have, as initiated last year, concentrated on the "disease" aspect as against the "clean" in milk sampling, the test being biological to ascertain the presence of tuberculosis, but a certain amount of sampling for keeping quality has been carried out. The ice cream sampling has proved extremely interesting both from the results of the tests and their interpretation.

We were, for instance, interested by the fact that an ice cream sample could be in Grade I and therefore comply with the Ministry's recommended standard, and yet if the test was extended, could show that the Grade I sample contained faecal coli.

The ice cream sampling disclosed an unsatisfactory source of supply from a factory in a coastal district. Our neighbouring districts were also concerned but united effort had not, by the end of the year, produced a happy solution. The matter is still being investigated.

The product of the only ice cream manufacturer in the district was sampled regularly and gave complete satisfaction. All the results complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

The circumstances at the Slaughterhouse have altered very little in administration from the previous year. As reported last year the premises were being extensively used, although they were of a limited and unsatisfactory nature.

After long representation by the Council a formal meeting resulted towards the end of the year with Ministry of Food representatives on the site. Agreement was reached for the amount of killing to be somewhat restricted and we are hoping this will usefully ease the difficult conditions.

The slaughtering figures show that there was an increase in the number of animals slaughtered, particularly in pigs and calves and, to a lesser extent, sheep and lambs.

Although the amount of meat condemned due to tuberculosis was less in actual weight, the percentage present in cows was slightly higher.

The working under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act has proceeded exceedingly well and the very satisfactory control is becoming increasingly evident to all concerned.

Very successful major operations were conducted at the Council's refuse tip, where there were heavy infestations of rats and crickets. After one rat operation the pick-up of dead rats amounted to two hundred and fifteen.

The cricket infestation was causing serious inconvenience to the surrounding residential neighbourhood, and the adjoining local authority made representations to this authority thereon. The tip was being worked on a form of controlled tipping but most of the area was very loose and formed a perfect habitat for rats and crickets. We advised that the ground should be flattened and consolidated, the earth scorched and a rigid controlled tipping applied. By the end of the year this treatment had proved efficacious.

I have again included a summary based on the monthly returns I make to the Council as a useful illustration of this work.

The housing situation is still difficult, and will, I think, remain so while there is no new legislation to assist the burden of rent-controlled property.

With regard to actual housing accommodation, there is no doubt that public authority building, supplemented now by private building, will considerably ease the tension in the near future.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES J. SHIRLEY.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number of visits and inspections of:

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	937
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	6,206
Prevention of Damage by Pests	...	...	...	...	3,813
Sundry visits and inspections not included above					474
				Total	<u>11,430</u>

Number of Dwelling-houses at which nuisances or defects were discovered	...	...	...	...	61
Number of other Premises at which nuisances or defects were discovered (excluding rats and mice)	...	...	...	...	100
Number of nuisances under Prevention of Damage By Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	749
Total number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	—
Total number of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	19

Inspection of Premises:

Premises Inspected or Nature of Visit	No. on Register	No. of Inspec- tions	Nuisances or Defects Found	Notices Served
Water Supply ...	—	172	—	—
Drainage	—	178	24	11
Stables & Piggeries .	—	101	2	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	3	55	—	—
Movable Dwellings	—	109	1	—
Factories with				
Mechanical Power	51	159	8	—
Factories Without				
Mechanical Power	58	286	—	—
Outworkers	1	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	146	—	—
Public Conveniences	—	139	4	—
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .	—	56	—	—
Refuse Collection				
and Disposal	—	30	1	—
Rats and Mice ...	—	3,813	749	—
Smoke and Fume				
Observations	—	95	—	—
Schools	—	81	2	—
Under Shops Act	—	1,388	1	—
Infectious Disease				
Visits	—	13	—	—
Rooms Disinfected .	—	1	—	—
Streams and Ponds	—	172	7	—
Hackney Carriages .	12	99	—	—
Petrol and Carbide				
Stores	38	158	—	—
Misc. Sanitary				
Visits	—	109	20	—
Slaughterhouses ...	1	385	4	—
Butchers and Other				
Meat Premises	14	293	2	—
Fishmongers and				
Poulterers	—	254	4	—
Grocers, Green- grocers and				
Fruiterers	—	403	10	—
Dairies and Milk- shops	6	370	1	1
Ice Cream Premises	—	402	—	—
Restaurants	—	292	2	—
Confectioners	—	266	1	—
Misc. Food Visits ...	—	454	6	—

Complaints.—During the year 171 complaints were received, of which 125 were in connection with rats and mice and were dealt with under the Pests Act and 37 visits were made in the investigation of the remainder.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—No cases of infestation were reported to us during the year.

Bakehouses.—There are 4 bakehouses in the District, and 146 visits of inspection were made to ensure that the premises were kept in a satisfactory manner.

Shops.—Under the Shops Act, 1934, the Sanitary Inspector is responsible for ensuring that there is adequate ventilation, warming and sanitary convenience, whilst the County Council controls other accommodation, hours of employment, etc. 1,388 inspections were made.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Movable Dwellings and Camping Grounds.

Applications dealt with during the year	...	...	6	
			Granted	Refused
1. Licence to allow land to be used as site for Movable Dwellings	...	...	—	—
2. Licence to erect or station and use Movable Dwellings	...	...	6	—

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

As Petroleum Officer I submit the following report:—

There are 38 premises licenced for the storage of Petroleum Spirit. From 18 of these premises petrol is sold, while at the other 20 premises petrol is stored for private use only. No licences were issued for the storage of carbide of calcium. 114 visits were made in all.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

At the end of the year there were 6 milk retailers in the District, whilst 7 retailers from outside sell milk within the District. 370 inspections were made during the year.

The following licences were granted for the sale of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949:—

Dealers' Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	5
Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk	...	4
Supplementary Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk		5
Supplementary Licences for Pasteurised Milk	...	4

ICE CREAM.

There are 44 premises registered for the sale of ice cream and routine inspections and sampling were carried out. This supervision disclosed a disturbing condition in one wholesaler's supply which came from a factory on the south coast.

There is only one producer of ice cream in the District and for the third year running his product maintained an excellent standard.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

In the course of routine inspections of restaurants and hotels it was very satisfactory to observe that a good standard of cleanliness and personal hygiene was maintained in the kitchens. As a high-class residential area and one catering for a good class visitor this pleasant state of affairs is, I suppose, not surprising.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES

Article	No. of Samples	Examination	Con-forming to Standard	Not Con-forming to Standard
Milk:				
Ordinary	42(1¶)	Biological - Animal Inoculation	41	—
Ordinary	12	Methylene Blue Test	12	—
Tuberculin Tested	83(5‡)	Biological - Animal Inoculation	78	—
Tuberculin Tested	10	Methylene Blue Test	10	—
Pasteurised	2	Biological - Animal Inoculation	2	—
Pasteurised	3	Methylene Blue Test	3	—
Pasteurised	5	Methylene Blue & Phosphatase Tests	3	2
Ice cream	82	Methylene Blue Reductase	70	12
Ice Cream	50	Methylene Blue & B. Coli	46(29§)	4
Water:				
Main Supply	43	Bacteriological	36	7
Main Supply	4	Chemical	4	—
Stream - for drinking purposes	1	Bacteriological	1	—
TOTALS	337		306	25

¶ This sample was destroyed, in error, before examination could be made.

‡ The animals inoculated with these 5 samples died within a few days and no examination was made.

§ While complying with the Methylene Blue Test these 29 samples had b. coli present.

ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLES.

Haslemere U.D.C. Supply.

Sampling Point	No. of Samples	Examination	Con-forming to Standard	No. for ng
Main tap	12	Bacteriological	12	
Main tap	4	Chemical	4	
Heading (Raw)	12	Bacteriological	12	
Collecting Chamber of Supplementary Spring	11	Bacteriological	4	7
New Spring No. 2 Supplementary	4	Bacteriological	4	-
Totals	43		36	7

*This water could be used subject to chlorination.

Wey Valley Water Company's Supply.

Sampling Point	No. of Samples	Examination	Con-forming to Standard	No. on- for ng
Main tap	4	Bacteriological	4	
Totals	4		4	

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Ante and Post-Mortem Examination of Animals.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1,173	346	307	2,872	528
Number inspected	1,173	346	307	2,872	528
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	3	1	2	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	287	64	1	26	11
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	24.467	19.364	.651	.975	2.841
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	2	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	34	30	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	3.154	9.249	—	—	.379

The total weight of meat and offals condemned at the Slaughter-house during the year was:—

Due to Tuberculosis	5,848½ lbs.
Other Causes	7,771 lbs.
Total	13,619½ lbs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.—There is one licensed Slaughterhouse in the District, and this is administered by the Ministry of Food, and there were 10 licences granted to Slaughtermen, most of whom still have little opportunity for exercising their craft.

Game Licences.—Ten shopkeepers were licensed to deal in Game, the fee for which is 7/6.

RETAIL SALE INSPECTION.

There are 13 butchers' shops in the District, all of which are kept in a satisfactory condition. 293 visits were paid to these premises.

The following meat and meat products were condemned as unfit for human consumption at retail premises:—

Bacon	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	21½ lbs.
Brawn	...	...	...	...	5¼ lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Pork Sausages	...	...	...	...	72 lbs.
Pork Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	60 lbs.
4 Tins Braised Kidneys	...	...	...	...	3½ lbs.
4 Tins Cooked Ham	...	...	...	...	39 lbs.
3 Tins Cooked Pork Butts	...	...	...	...	9½ lbs.
3 Tins Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	19 lbs.
83 Tins Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	85½ lbs.
7 Tins Minced Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	5¼ lbs.
1 Case of 24 Rabbits	...	...	...	...	60 lbs.
I Tin Ravioli	...	...	...	...	15 ozs.
1 Tin Salt Brisket	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
2 Tins Steak Pudding	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
32 Tins Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	31¼ lbs.
20 Tins Veal and Ham Loaf	...	...	...	...	15½ lbs.
Total weight					456 lbs.

OTHER FOODS.

The following other foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

24 Packets Golden Pudding Powders ...	12 lbs.
1 Tin Golden Plum Pudding	1 lb.
1 Tin Treacle Pudding	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
10 Tins Baby Food	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
1 Tin Cereal Loaf	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
84 Tins Milk	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
295 Tins Fruit, Jam and Marmalade ...	363 lbs.
Nutmeg	1 lb.
144 Verox Cubes	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
1 Tin Macedoine	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
15 Tins Baked Beans	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
2 Tins Butter Beans	2 lbs.
1 Tin Carrots	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
1 Tin Macaroon Paste	28 lbs.
27 Tins Peas	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
9 Tins Soup	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
8 Tins Tomatoes	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
2 Tins Tomato Paste	21 lbs.
2 Tins Tomato Puree	8 lbs.
2 Tins Runner Beans	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
111 Tins Fish	32 lbs.
Dried Fish	84 lbs.
Wet Fish	629 lbs.
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Total weight ...	1,349 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
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PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

1. Prevalence of Rats and Mice.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
		Number of infestations and re-infestations			Analysis of Column iv)		
Type of Property	No. of Properties in District	Notified by Occupier	Other-wise discovered	Recorded Total of (ii) & (iii)	Number infested by		
					Rats*		Mice only
					Major	Minor	
Local Authority's Property	32	—	9	9	4	5	—
Dwelling Houses	3,065	123	523	646	—	621	25
Business Premises	572	1	90	91	—	81	10
Agricultural Property	36	1	2	3	1	2	—
Totals	3,705	125	624	749	5	709	35

2. Measures of Control Undertaken.

Type of Property	No of properties inspected	No. of inspections made	Number of notices served under section 4		Number of treatments carried out†				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Sect. (1) or by informal arrangement		
			Treat-ments	Works	By arrangement with Occupier	Under Section 5 (1)					
					Rats★	Mice only	Rats★	Mice only	Number of Blocks	Number of separate occupancies	Sewer or manhole treatment
Local Authority's Property	6	123	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	6
Dwelling Houses	764	3,153	—	—	88	10	—	—	66	548	—
Business Premises	83	517	—	—	25	7	—	—	21	59	—
Agricultural Property	9	20	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	862	3,813	—	—	125	17	—	—	87	607	6

*Included under this heading are properties infested with both rats and mice.

†Excluding treatments included under block treatments.

Degree of Infestation. "Major" signifies only properties with an estimated rat population exceeding 20 rats.

Treatment means a complete treatment for the destruction of rats or mice in the property.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	58	286	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	51	159	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) .	—	—	—	—
Total ...	109	445	—	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	2	1	—	1	—
Total	2	4	—	4	—

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	M.C. Line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	—	—	—	—